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ABSTRACT

This is a handbook designed for use by the Maryland library community to exert influence on behalf of libraries. Indicating the necessity to get federal support to libraries, it gives handy information about organizing for action. A chart of the Maryland legislative coalition and information network with the names and addresses of members is presented. It also lists members of the Maryland congressional delegation (senators and representatives) and tells how to effectively receive their support for library programs and legislation. Writing letters, telegrams, telephone calls, interviews and visits, and home district lobbying are techniques suggested. The handbook also provides brief background information on federal and state programs in Maryland libraries and refers to other sources for more detailed information. (CH)

ED 088450

grassroots handbook

citizen action for library support: a guide

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
EDUCATION & WELFARE
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Prepared by the Federal Relations Committee
of the Maryland Library Association

Spring, 1973

IR 000 280

This handbook is designed as a ready reference guide for the Maryland library community to

--tell you how to most effectively have an impact on the political process.
--tell you how Maryland is organized for political action. Soliciting action at the moment it really counts and providing you with the most up-to-date and accurate information is the job of the Maryland Legislative Coalition and Network.
--provide you with brief background information on major library legislation and refer you to other sources for more detailed information

I. INTRODUCTION

State of the Profession:

The grassroots is "the very source". To lobby is to exert influence. This is a handbook for use by "the very source" (YOU) to exert influence on behalf of libraries.

The uncertain state of the library field has been widely proclaimed. It is a fact. Libraries are becoming an endangered species. Fiscally, it is a time of survival of the fittest. The question is, are libraries fit?

1973 was a crisis year in library funding with the President's budget recommendations of "0" funding for the three major library grant programs: LSCA (public libraries) ESEA II (school libraries) and HEA II (college libraries). The administration's justification for this abrupt termination of these funds is that these programs have been folded into the revenue sharing program.

If the Congress does not enact appropriations bills to place funds back in the major federal library programs, libraries will be completely dependent on state and local sources for their funding; hence, a number of programs, if the funding is not picked up by the state or local governments, will be seriously curtailed or eliminated. Meanwhile, state and local governments, feeling the crunch of higher costs, increased demands for services, and the loss of federal funds for other programs are not inclined to increase their support for library programs, or allocate a necessary portion of their revenue sharing monies to libraries. This trend for reduced support comes at a time when the cost of living climbs, the cost of books mounts--over 50 per cent in the past five years--with salaries, building costs and service charges in fast pursuit.

If libraries are to reverse this ominous trend, they must aggresively and persuasively seek support at each level of government. Such support can only come from a widespread effort by library "friends—at—large," those who have roots and influence in the community. If we are indeed "fit", we must convince our elected representatives of this. To that effort, The Grassroots Handbook is dedicated.

II. ORGANIZATION FOR ACTION

The Maryland Legislative Coalition and Information Network: Background

Setting up a legislative network in Maryland was and is part of a nationwide effort planned by the American Library Association to obtain the needed support for library programs at all levels of government. An outline of a network was presented at a special ALA workshop held during the ALA Midwinter Meeting on February 1. The Maryland delegation, consisting of eight members chosen by the Maryland Library Association, met as a group during this workshop and organized follow-up steps to set up a legislative network in Maryland.

The first step was to designate those who would direct the activity. The delegation decided that a coalition was the most effective means. The coalition includes:

The President of MLA, Louis Wilson
Chairman of the MLA Legislation and Planning Committee, Katherine Hurrey
Chairman of the MLA Federal Relations Committee, Charmaine S. Yochim
The State Librarian, Nettie Taylor
A representative for the school librarians, Estelle Williamson

It was subsequently decided by the members of the coalition to have Charmaine Yochim coordinate their activities.

Since the President's budget had just been released recommending ZERO funding for libraries, the coalition organized the state into nine districts for the purpose of setting up a network and holding workshops and briefing sessions. These were scheduled for the first two weeks in February, 1973, as it was felt immediate action was essential in order to have a chance at saving federal library funding. Library directors from all types of libraries were invited to the workshops as it was felt they were in the best position to conduct a legislative program in their institutions. Each workshop was conducted by a member of the coalition, and a representative from the Division of Library Development was present.

The purpose of the workshops and briefings was as follows:

1. to inform participants of the goals of the network, long and short range
2. to give the present outlook in Washington
3. to organize a communications network in each geographic area

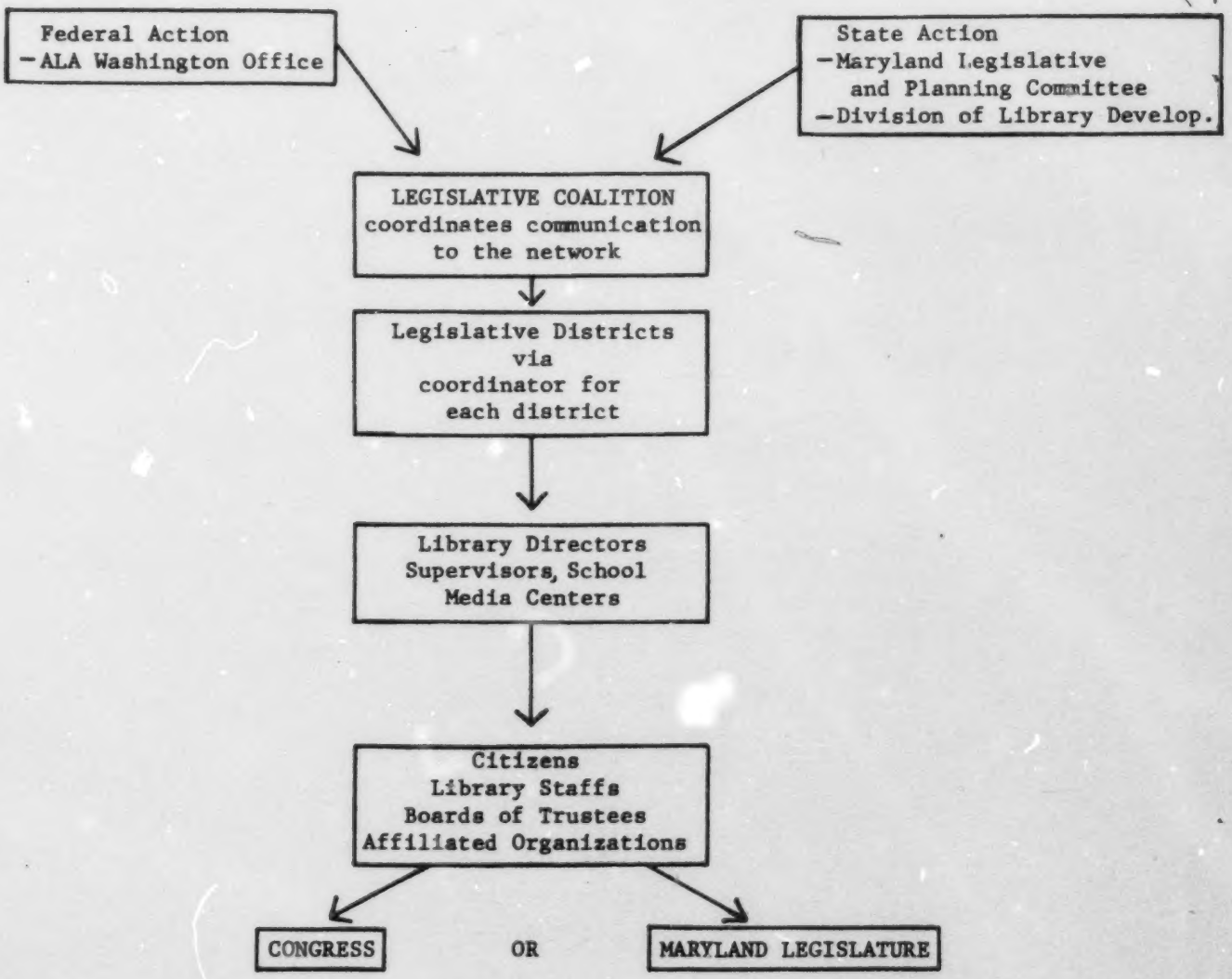
4. to provide information on Maryland library programs that receive federal funds
5. to provide suggestions for each administrator to involve his or her constituency in legislative action (a "constituency" includes trustees, patrons, friends, library staffs, and library-user organizations)
6. to provide mechanisms for feedback to the coalition

The coalition requested that each workshop participant guarantee 10-15 letters to each Congressman and Senator on the subject of library appropriations for FY 74.

The result was a tremendous letter writing and lobbying campaign which has certainly, if nothing else, made the Maryland Congressional delegation aware of libraries and their needs. Articles have appeared in local papers throughout the state, face-to-face interviews with Congressmen have been organized, and other organizations have been made aware of the problem and their support solicited and received.

The Network's communications are maintained through a Newsletter, the Maryland Library Legislation Report, which informs the network of legislative action at the national, state and local levels so it can activate trustees, patrons and staffs to take recommended action. For urgent action a telephone network has been set up insuring calls and wires to Maryland legislators just before important votes.

CHART OF THE MARYLAND NETWORK



MARYLAND LEGISLATIVE NETWORK

Personnel

Legislative Coalition 1973-74

President, MLA	Ms. Mary McNally Director, Dorchester County Public Library 305 Gay Street Cambridge, Maryland 21613 (301) 228-2591
State Librarian	Ms. Nettie Taylor Assistant State Superintendent for Libraries Division of Library Development & Services P.O. Box 8717, Friendship International Airport Baltimore, Maryland 21240 (301) 796-8300, ext. 372
MLA Federal Relations Coordinator	Mrs. Charmaine S. Yochim Librarian Prince George's Community College Learning Resources Center Largo, Maryland 20870 (301) 336-6000, ext. 241
MLA Legislative & Planning Committee	Mr. Robert Neal Director, Allegany County Library 31 Washington Street Cumberland, Maryland 21502 (301) 722-1200
School Library Representative	Mrs. Estelle Williamson Specialist, School Media Services Division of Library Development & Services P.O. Box 8717, Friendship International Airport Baltimore, Maryland 21240 (301) 796-8300, ext. 377

LEGISLATIVE NETWORK

Congressmen and District Liaison - Coordinators

1st District - William O. Mills (R)
Southern Maryland

Mrs. Katherine Hurrey, Administrator
Southern Maryland Regional Library Association
La Plata, Maryland 20646
(301) 934-9442

Eastern Shore

Ms. Mary McNally
Director, Dorchester County Public Library
305 Gay Street
Cambridge, Maryland 21613
(301) 228-2591

2nd District - Clarence Long (D)
Baltimore County

Mr. Richard Parsons
Director of Special Programs
Baltimore County Public Library
25 West Chesapeake Avenue
Towson, Maryland 21204
(301) 825-2420

3rd District - Paul Sarbanes (D)
Baltimore City

Ms. Howard Hubbard
Director, Public Relations
Enoch Pratt Free Library
400 Cathedral Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21201
(301) 837-9100

4th District - Marjorie S. Holt (R)
Anne Arundel Co.

Mrs. Cora Kenny
Supervisor of Libraries
Anne Arundel County Board of Education
P. O. Box 951
Annapolis, Maryland 21404
(301) 268-3345

AND

Mr. Edward Hall
Director, Anne Arundel County Library
Church Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-0773

5th District - Lawrence J. Hogan (R)
Prince George's County

Mrs. Leah Nekritz
Director, Learning Resources Center
Prince George's Community College
Largo, Maryland 20870
(301) 336-6000, ext 241

Alternate:

Dr. Edward Barth
Supervisor of Library Services
Prince George's County Educational Media Center
4820 Annapolis Road
Bladensburg, Maryland 20710
(301) 779-2400

6th District - Goodloe E. Byron
Western Maryland

Mr. Robert Neal
Director, Allegany County Library
31 Washington Street
Cumberland, Maryland 21502
(301) 722-1200

Central Maryland

Ms. Martha Reynolds
Director, Frederick County Library
C. Burr Artz Library
520 North Market Street
Frederick, Maryland 21701
(301) 663-6382

7th District - Parren J. Mitchell(D)
Baltimore City

Ms. Howard Hubbard
(see 3rd District, above)

8th District - Gilbert Gude (R)
Montgomery County

Mr. Frank Murphy
Coordinator, Montgomery College Library
Takoma Park, Maryland
(301) 587-0415, ext. 65

Alternate:

Mr. Norman Finkler
Montgomery County Department of Public Libraries
99 S. Perry Street
Rockville, Maryland 20850
(301) 424-7223

III. LOBBYING FOR VOTES: HOW TO AFFECT THE POLITICAL PROCESS

Grassroots - Who Are We?

Every library staff member and every citizen who has an interest in the perpetuation and expansion of library services is a potential voice for the grassroots. Library personnel must inform and organize these citizen voices in order to have the greatest degree of influence in the effort to receive the necessary support for library programs and legislation at each governmental level.

What Can We Do?

A. Public Education and Information

1. The power structure in the state and your community must be made aware of the ways our local libraries meet the human and community needs of their constituents. We must make a great effort to publicize the effectiveness of our programs, how carefully we use public funds, and the types of things we could do with greater support. In this endeavor your library might do research on your local situation showing the value of library services in quantitative business terms, that is the cost of materials and services in dollars compared to the value of goods received. Illustrate that a few dollars per person spent buys them millions of dollars of FREE benefits.

2. You might incorporate this research into a public relations handout or campaign for community leaders. Show them how with rising educational levels libraries are being asked to do more than ever before. Describe your special services to the disadvantaged, elderly, handicapped and institutionalized. Tell them about the interlibrary loan network that makes the collections of Enoch Pratt and Maryland University available to all citizens. Describe library involvement with the handling of non-print media. Many people still cling to the image of the library as a storage house of books; we must show our citizens how we have reached out to the community to serve them in a number of ways.

3. Organize your forces. Not only must your "friends of the library" be enlisted as grassroots voices but other groups with similar interests should be also. Library allies can include educational and vocational organizations, labor unions, service clubs, women's organizations, etc. In unity there is strength !

B. Lobbying for Votes.

1. Writing letters is the classic way of communicating with your legislator. The best letters are brief, to the point and specifically state the issue you wish your congressman or delegate to support. Although not all the letters reach the Congressman's desk, they all reach his office and in sufficient numbers they do have an impact. The most effective letters, those that arouse more than passing interest, demonstrate familiarity with the Congressman and his record and relate the federal and state legislation to local needs, describing how the bill affects you, your family, and community.

   The timing of your letters is vital for success. Early in the congressional session letters are useful to notify elected officials which issues are important. The time to write members of a committee is when legislation is pending before the committee. And another key time is when a bill is about to come before the full Senate or House.

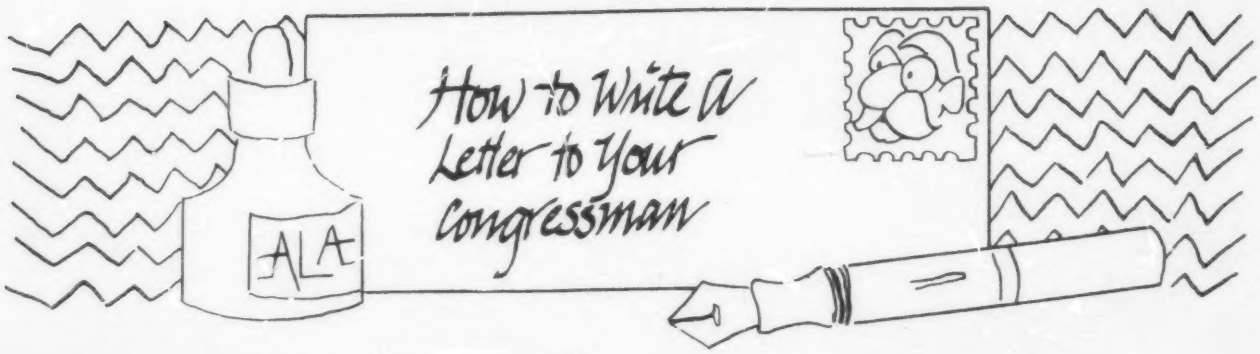
   And don't forget, after the voting, whether resulting in victory or defeat, letters and other communications to the legislators expressing your appreciation for their vote are of vital importance. This is a simple, essential but frequently neglected technique for building legislative support. At the end of this section is the ALA Washington Office guide on "How to write a letter to your Congressman". Study it carefully before writing your letters.

2. Telegrams are attention getters and can be very effective when sent just before a vote to ask a yea or nay and urge the member to be present for the vote. By calling Western Union a fifteen word "Public Opinion Message" can be sent to Congress from anywhere in the country for a dollar. It usually arrives one day after being sent. Wires show the legislator that we're watching.

3. Telephone calls are also effective before a vote. Dial (202) 225-3121, asking for the member of Congress you wish to reach. At this point you may want to lobby influential people in your district and ask them to call since most Congressmen are very busy and will save personal contacts for influential constituents. If the purpose of the call is to get an exact commitment on a vote, you should spell out exactly what you want your legislator to do, specify the bill and section number, and whether you want a yea or nay vote. Be aware of camouflages or diversionary actions.

4. Interviews and visits are another effective way to persuade a member to vote a certain way. Your chances are best if you make an appointment in advance and state the issues you wish to discuss. (Again, it is useful if you can solicit influential members of your community to accompany you.) Group visits are especially effective for obvious reasons. You may also wish to arrange to have your congressman or legislator visit your library or a library sponsored event, either for an informal session or to give a speech followed by a question-and-answer session.

5. Home district lobbying can also be an effective way of having an influence. You can contact sympathetic local officials and library-user organizations and ask them to pass resolutions supporting your cause. You can provide information to the local press or radio and television stations. Or you can plan an attention getting event, such as the May 8, 1973, dimming of the lights in libraries to symbolize the dimming of public support for libraries.



The most frequently used, correct forms of address are:

To your Senator:	To your Representative:
The Honorable (full name)	The Honorable (full name)
United States Senate	U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20510	Washington, D.C. 20515
Dear Senator _____:	Dear Mr. _____:

"Sincerely yours" is in good taste as a complimentary close. Remember to sign your given name and surname. If you use a title in your signature (Miss, Mrs., etc.), be sure to enclose it in parentheses.

Forms similar to the above, addressed to your state capital, are appropriate for your state representatives and senators.

Where possible use your official letterhead. If this is not in order, and you write as an individual, use plain white bond paper, and give your official title following your signature as a means of identification and to indicate your competency to speak on the subject.

REMEMBER

1. your Congressman likes to hear opinions from home and wants to be kept informed of conditions in the district. Base your letter on your own pertinent experiences and observations.
2. if writing about a specific bill, describe it by number or its popular name. Your Congressman has thousands of bills before him in the course of a year, and cannot always take time to figure out to which one you are referring.
3. he likes intelligent, well-thought-out letters which present a definite position, even if he does not agree with it.
4. even more important and valuable to him is a concrete statement of the reasons for your position -- particularly if you are writing about a field in which you have specialized knowledge. He has to vote on many matters with which he has had little or no first-hand experience. Some of the most valuable help he gets in making up his own mind comes from facts presented in letters from persons who have knowledge in the field.
5. short letters are almost always best. Members of Congress receive many, many letters each day, and a long one may not get as prompt a reading as a brief statement.
6. letters should be timed to arrive while the issue is alive. If your Congressman is a member of the committee considering the bill, he will appreciate having your views while the bill is before him for study and action.
7. your Congressman likes to know when he has done something of which you approve. He is quite as human as you, so don't forget to follow through with a thank-you letter.

AVOID

1. letters that merely demand or insist that he vote for or against a certain bill; or that tell him how you want him to vote, but not why. He has no way of knowing whether your reasons are good or bad, and therefore he is not greatly influenced.
2. threats of defeat at the next election.
3. boasts of how influential the writer is in his own community.
4. asking him to commit himself on a particular bill before the committee in charge of the subject has had a chance to hear the evidence and make its report.
5. form letters or letters which include excerpts from other letters on the same subject.
6. writing to a Congressman from another district, except when the letter deals with a matter which is before a committee of which he is a member. Otherwise, Congressional courtesy makes him refer letters from non-constituents to the proper persons.
7. writing too many letters on the same subject. Quality, not quantity, is what counts.

ALA Washington Office

MARYLAND CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

SENATORS

CHARLES McC MATHIAS, JR. Republican of Frederick, Maryland.

Elected to the U.S. Senate, Nov. 5, 1968, for the term ending January, 1975.
Committees:
Appropriations. Subcommittees on District of Columbia; Foreign Operations; Housing and Urban Development; Space Science and Veterans; Military Construction; Transportation.
District of Columbia. Subcommittees on Business; Commerce; the Judiciary.
Office: 460 Old Senate Office Building
202 225-4654

J. GLENN BEALL, JR. Republican of Frostburg, Maryland.

Elected to the U.S. Senate, Nov., 30, 1970, for the term ending January 3, 1977.
Committees:
Commerce. Subcommittees on Aviation; Communications; Consumer; Merchant Marine; Oceans and Atmosphere; Surface Transportation; Freight Car Shortage.
Labor and Public Welfare. Subcommittees on Education; Health; Children and Youth; Aging; Railroad Retirement; Migratory Labor; Special Subcommittee on Evaluation and Planning of Social Programs; Employment, Manpower and Poverty.
Special Committee on Aging.
Select Committee on Small Business; Government Regulation; Monopoly; Retailing, Distribution and Marketing Practices.
Office: 404 Old Senate Office Building
202 225-4524

HOUSE

BYRON, GOODLOE E.

Sixth District. Democrat.
Counties of Allegany, Carroll, Frederick, Garrett, Howard, and Washington. Parts of Baltimore and Montgomery Counties.
Population (1970) 491,839.
Elected in 1970.
Committees:
Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Subcommittees on Communications and Power.
Office: 1730 Longworth Office Building
202 225-2721
Home Office: Hagerstown, Maryland
301 797-6043

HOUSE (continued)

GUDE, GILBERT

Eighth District. Republican.
Counties include part of Montgomery County.
Population (1970) 493,121
Elected to the 90th through 93rd Congress.
Committees:
The District of Columbia. Subcommittees on Business; Commerce and Taxation; Labor, Social Services and the International Community.
Government Operations. Subcommittees on Conservation and Natural Resources; Foreign Operations and Government Information.
Office: 332 Cannon Office Building
202 225-5341
Home Office: Columbia, Maryland
301 737-6088

HOGAN, LAWRENCE J.

Fifth District. Republican.
Counties include part of Montgomery and Prince George's Counties.
Population (1970) 482,721
Elected in 1968.
Committees:
Judiciary. Special Subcommittee on Reform of Federal Criminal Laws.
Post Office and Civil Service. Subcommittees on Employee Benefits; Retirement, Insurance and Health Benefits.
Office: 1027 Longworth House Office Building
202 225-4131
Home Office: Hyattsville, Maryland
301 779-3430

HOLT, MARJORIE S.

Fourth District. Republican.
Counties of Anne Arundel and part of Prince George's County.
Population (1970) 495,249
Elected in 1972.
Committees:
Armed Forces.
Office: 1238 Longworth House Office Building
202 225-8090
Home Office: 95 Aquahart Road
Glen Burnie, Maryland 21061
301 768-8050

HOUSE (continued)

LONG, CLARENCE DICKINSON

Second District. Democrat.
Counties include part of Baltimore County.
Population (1970) 491,331
Elected in 1962.
Committees:
Appropriations. Subcommittees on Foreign Operations; Interior; Military Construction.
Office: 1126 Longworth House Office Building
202 225-3061
Home Office: Towson, Maryland
301 828-6616

First District.

Counties of Calvert, Caroline, Cecil, Charles, Dorchester, Hartford, Kent, Queen Anne's, St. Mary's, Somerset, Talbot, Wicomico and Worchester.
Population (1970) 489,455
Held by William O. Mills from 1971 to his death May 24, 1973.
Committees:

Office:

Home Office:

MITCHELL, PARREN J.

Seventh District. Democrat.
Counties include part of Baltimore County.
Population (1970) 487,832.
Elected in 1970.
Committees:
Banking and Currency. Subcommittees on Domestic Finance; International Trade; Small Business.
Select Committee on Small Business. Subcommittees on Government Procurement; Minority Small Business Enterprise.
Office: 1228 Longworth House Office Building
202 225-4741
Home Office: Baltimore, Maryland
301 962-4436

HOUSE (continued)

SARBANES, PAUL SPYROS

Third District. Democrat.
Counties include part of Baltimore County.
Population (1970) 490,851.
Elected in 1970.
Committees:
Judiciary. Subcommittee No. 4 (Bankruptcy and Reorganization); No. 6 (Revision of Laws).
Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Subcommittees on Merchant Marine; Coast Guard and Navigation; Panama Canal.
Select Committee to Study Rules X and XI of the House.
Office: 1507 Longworth Office Building
202 225-4016
Home Office: Baltimore, Maryland
301 962-4436

IV. BACKGROUND: FEDERAL PROGRAMS IN MARYLAND LIBRARIES

Although federal support provides only 3 percent of public library funding (14 percent, state; 83 percent, local), these funds are vital to specialized programs such as cooperative projects which cut across jurisdictional boundaries to involve all types of libraries and services for the needs of special populations such as the homebound, institutionalized, disadvantaged, and the handicapped.

Let us now describe how the federal library programs have specifically benefited Maryland citizens.

A. The Library Services & Construction Act in Maryland

The Library Services and Construction Act (PL91-600) was amended and extended for five years in 1970. Its purpose is to assist the States in: extending and improving public library services; improving library services for physically handicapped, institutionalized, and disadvantaged persons; aiding in public library construction; strengthening State library administrative agencies; and promoting interlibrary cooperation among all types of libraries.

Although appropriations always have remained well below authorized levels and Maryland's allotment has been relatively small, the utilization of the funds for the purposes stated above has resulted in great improvements in library service to Maryland citizens in every county and region of the State.

Library Services and Construction Act, Title I funds have been used primarily to bring library services to two target groups formerly unserved or inadequately served:

1. The Disadvantaged: Those who are disadvantaged educationally or economically, in the communities of the State, those who are institutionalized or hospitalized, and those who are blind or handicapped and unable to use regular printed materials are now being served. Special library materials and programs available through LSCA funds are serving some 43,000 disadvantaged persons, 18,000 people in State institutions, and more than 6,000 visually and physically handicapped people. These programs reach residents in all regions of the State.

2. The Specialized: A second major group reached with improved services consists of specialists and other persons with needs for library information and materials that cannot be supplied by the collection in a local public library.

   The State library network connects all libraries in the State to a regional library, to the Central library of the Enoch Pratt Free Library, and to the University of Maryland and other major library collections; therefore, any library user may request and receive what he needs

through the local library.

Federal funds are essential in supporting regional library services, teletype connections, delivery services, and other interlibrary cooperative activities that are a part of the network service. This service provides books, journals, photocopy materials, films, and reference and bibliographic assistance. In 1972 more than 70,000 specialized items were procured through the network and more than 500,000 books were borrowed by individuals directly using libraries other than the one in their own county. In addition, special cooperative and pilot programs were funded to develop new services and materials, particularly in the metropolitan areas of the State. A directory of special library resources in the State is in final preparation.

3. Staff Development and Training: In support of the above programs, the State library agency, the Division of Library Development and Services, continued to provide skilled professional staff to advise and assist in the development of local and regional programs, as well as providing consultant help in the planning and construction of public library buildings. Staff conducted or provided for over 100 days of State workshops and institutes and participated in other staff development activities. Also, $18,000 in graduate scholarships provided for recruitment of minority groups and needy students into the library profession.

B. Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title II, in Maryland

Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act recognizes that teaching programs have become increasingly dependent on effective school library materials and services, high quality and up-to-date textbooks, and a variety of other instructional resources. The Act provides funds for print and nonprint materials for use by students and teachers in all schools, public and nonpublic, which provide elementary and secondary education.

Four critical needs addressed by the Title II program in Maryland are:

1. Improvement in reading

2. Improved knowledge and increased acceptance of people who are of different ethnic or racial backgrounds

3. Programs in early childhood education

4. Career education

ESEA, Title II, has placed books and other learning materials in the hands of school children in Maryland in a variety and quality that was not possible with State and local funds alone. Programs under ESEA, Title II, have improved learning and made the educational experiences of thousands of children more enjoyable. Title II has been instrumental in increasing the number of Maryland schools that have media centers, and in increasing the number of library professionals and aides who serve the children.

Title II has also been a great factor in centralizing school resources. Teachers have become more aware of different types of learning materials and their value in assisting children to understand and learn. With quality resources, children are able to do individualized study and to work independently. The programs under Title II, therefore, have improved and supported curriculum development.

Beyond providing for basic grants for school library materials, ESEA, Title II, has provided for an increasing number of special projects, developed locally, to address specific priority needs. Students in all regions of the State, in public, nonpublic, and institutional schools, receive the benefits of these special projects.

As with the Library Services and Construction Act, staff services are provided to the school library supervisors and local media center staff members from the Division of Library Development and Services, Maryland State Department of Education.

C. The Higher Education Act, Title II, in Maryland

Purpose:

1. The improvement of library resources in those institutions in critical need, such as developing institutions, junior and community colleges and institutions serving a high proportion of disadvantaged students. It provides for basic and supplemental grants to needy institutions and special purpose grants for the sharing of resources by two or more institutions and for meeting regional or special needs. The basic grants are matching grants while the supplemental grants have no matching requirement.

2. To fund library training and research with priority given to training for work with the disadvantaged.

How HEA II Has Helped Maryland Colleges:

The last decade saw the establishment and subsequent explosive growth of Maryland's community colleges. At the same time the senior colleges also experienced phenomenal growth and a

concomitant responsibility to change their curriculum and teaching methods to meet contemporary demands. Building up collections and services to accommodate these pressures has been a tremendous task and one that is continuing. HEA funds for materials and equipment was a tremendous aid in helping Maryland institutions meet these obligations and continued funding is desperately needed.

In 1971 eight institutions received HEA IIA grants while five received funds in 1972. These five institutions serve minority populations and include the Community College of Baltimore, Coppin State, Morgan State, Towson State and the University of Maryland Eastern Shore. Title IIB funds sponsored a University of Maryland institute on improvement of library service to the disadvantaged in which fifty library personnel attended. In addition the Baltimore Regional Planning Council received a special purpose grant for the planning of an urbanwide information services network.

EFFECT OF ABRUPT CUT-OFF OF FUNDS FOR THESE PROGRAMS

The abrupt cut-off of anticipated funds in all these programs leaves the State and local libraries and institutions totally unprepared to assume the financial costs necessary to maintain essential services and to maintain the momentum for better library services that these funds provide. Users of all types of libraries will be affected by the termination of these programs.

D. Revenue Sharing and Libraries

1. The State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972

The administration's justification for the abrupt cut-off of funds is that the programs have been folded into the Revenue Sharing Act. It is true that the Revenue Sharing Act has included libraries as one of the programs eligible for local revenue sharing funds. Yet the extent to which local county library systems and the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore City will benefit from this eligibility has not yet become evident. Some funds are being made available for one-shot expenditures such as a branch building or a bookmobile but not to improve on-going programs or institute new services.

Furthermore, general revenue sharing funds were not intended to replace existing Federal funding for specific programs, such as libraries. It would be a distinct setback to Maryland libraries if this happened. Federal funds make possible the development of coordinated and cooperative projects cutting across jurisdictional boundaries and involving not only public but school and academic libraries as well. If only local revenue sharing funds are to be available, the development of regional and area programs will diminish--to the detriment of good, accessible library and network services.

The inclusion of libraries in local revenue sharing projects is not a viable or desirable alternative to Federal library legislation. For this reason we are urging Congress to restore these funds and continue to support and increase funding under the present Library Services and Construction Act.

2. Educational Revenue Sharing - The Better Schools Act

This act, introduced by administration request in Congress in March, 1973, calls for expenditures of about $400 million in fiscal 1974 for a wide range of educational supporting services including school lunch, adult education, library materials and resources for public and private elementary and secondary schools, This act was unenthusiastically received when first introduced in Congress in 1971 and its prospects for 1973 have not improved substantially.

Due to the lack of earmarking and the ability to transfer funds, we see this measure as no alternative at all to the present system of direct grants, in that there is no assurance that school libraries will receive any money. It should be noted, furthermore, that over $600 million was appropriated for all these programs in FY73, and that existing categorical programs if consolidated in the supporting services section of the Better Schools Act would be reduced some $200 million below the level Congress appropriated for them in FY73.

V. BACKGROUND: STATE SUPPORT FOR LIBRARIES

State support for library services is shared among several agencies in the State. Library functions relating to law, legislative reference and archives are responsibilities of separate state agencies; libraries in public colleges and universities are the responsibilities of various boards of higher education and the individual institutions.

A. Responsibilities of Divisions of Library Development and Services

"The Division of Library Development and Services of the State Department of Education has the responsibility for the development of public and school libraries throughout the State, for the development of library networks, resource centers and other arrangements as will meet the library and information needs of the State." The basis for these responsibilities is the library law (chapter 770 of the Annotated Code) which specifies the functions of the Division of Library Development and Services, provides for the establishment, governance and funding of public libraries, regional resource centers, the State Library Resource Center and metropolitan cooperative library services programs. The law further charges the Division of Library Development and Services "to provide leadership and guidance for the planning and coordinated development of library and information service in the State."

B. Formula for State Support

State financial support for public libraries is contained in the formula specified in the law both for operational support and for library buildings. The operating formulae is based on a local-state share of $1.80 per capita with the actual percentage of the state-local share varying depending on the relative wealth of the county compared to the wealth of the State. In total, the State share is 30 percent of $1.80 per capita. In 1972, this amounted to $2,454,377 of State aid funds. Since all the counties and Baltimore City appropriate more than the minimum necessary to match for State funds, the total local appropriations in 1972 were $19,859,416 or about 87 percent of the total amount spent for public libraries. State funds for public library buildings amount to an estimated $1,000,000 annually and may be used to retire bonds issued for library facilities.

There is no separate funding for school library/media centers. They are funded as a part of the overall State-local support for public schools. The amount expended for school media service is determined by each local school system. Last year (1972) the amount spent for library materials was $3.87 per pupil.

C. Regional Library Resource Centers

In 1972-73, the State for the first time provided funds to support the establishment and operation of the Regional Library Resource Centers and partial support of the State Library Resource Center (The Central Enoch Pratt Free Library). Of the $580,000 appropriated, $237,750 was expended for Regional Library Resource Centers in three areas: the Wicomico County Library in Salisbury; the Washington County Library Headquarters in Hagerstown; and the Charles County Public Library in La Plata. $342,250 was provided the Pratt Library to perform services as the State Library Resource Center. This initial state support for the State Library Network will need to be increased in order for the network to function effectively to meet information needs across the State.

D. Future Needs for State Support

1. Revision of formulae for public library support to provide a more realistic cost basis for library services and increased State aid,

2. Development and funding of State library network to assure that all information needs are met.

3. Greater coordination and planning among types of libraries at local and regional levels.

VI. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. The Latest Update

American Library Association. Washington Newsletter. Approximately 12 issues a year.
The most succinct and knowledgeable round-up of information on library legislation. Gives recommendations for immediate action. The ALA Washington office also prepares news for major library periodicals: American Libraries; Library Journal; Wilson Library Bulletin, etc.

Congressional Quarterly. Weekly Reports.
Useful overview of current legislation. Indexed by subject.

Maryland Library Legislation Report. March, 1973
A publication of the Maryland legislative coalition. Published as needed and distributed to all library directors. Covers national, state and local legislation and news of the Maryland legislative network. Both background information and current recommended action.

B. Congress and the Political Process

Barone, Michael, et. al. The Almanac of American Politics, 1972. Boston, Gambit. paper 4.95
Bi-partisan coverage of the U.S. Congress. Notable for its inside view of the voting record of legislators; succinct, biographical sketches; and chatty, candid assessment of the political districts and their representatives.

Commerce Clearing House. Congressional Index. Loose leaf periodical.
Up-to-date source for quick reference to legislation in progress. Coverage is in-depth and geared to the sophisticated user.

Congressional Directory. Govt. Printing Office.
Lists congressmen with biographical information and their committee assignments (but not sub-committees) and key congressional staff members. Includes judiciary, government departments, press corps, etc.

Congressional Staff Directory. 300 New Jersey Ave., S. E. Washington, D. C. 20003
Fills in gaps on staff not covered in the Congressional Directory.

Congressional Quarterly. Congress and the Nation. 2 vols
Covers government and politics from 1945-68. Summary of all major legislation, key votes and biographical data on members of Congress. The Congressional Quarterly Almanac updates this by providing annual compendiums of legislation for one session of Congress.

Congressional Quarterly. Guide to the Congress of the United States. 1971.
Covers the origins, history and procedures of Congress. Includes two-line brief information on Congressional members from 1789-1971.

Green, Mark, et. al. Who Runs Congress? Ralph Nader Congress Project. Washington, Grossman, paper. 1.95.
Knowledgeable overview of Congress. Covers the influence of the lobbyists including unions and big business. Delves into the human limitations and personal shortcomings of Congressmen which affect their action or inaction. Most useful as a constructive primer for citizen action to reform Congress.

Nader, Ralph. Congressional Profiles. Washington, Grossman. 1.00 each.
In-depth profiles of individual Congressmen. Covers individuals more fully than Barone's Almanac. Profiles can be purchased individually for each geographical area. Order from Ralph Nader Congress Project, Grossman Publ., Dept. BB, P.O. Box 19281, Washington, D. C., 20036. 1.00 each postage paid

Zinn, Charles J. How Our Laws Are Made. Washington, Govt. Printing Office. 1972. 35¢
Readable, nontechnical outline of the background and steps of Federal lawmaking process.

C. Libraries

The Bowker Annual of Library and Book Trade Information.
New York, Bowker. Annual.
Best source of current and historical statistics on the library and book trades. Informative articles by experts on all aspects of library service. Back issues provide a ready reference to the progress of libraries including salaries, federal appropriations, book and periodical costs, etc.

American Library Directory New York. Bowker.
Gives brief statistics for each state on the source of income, grants, volumes per capita etc. Lists all libraries with individual information on funding, holdings, circulation and staff members.

D. Library Legislation in Maryland

Library Service in Maryland: A Special Report. (Prepared by the MLA Federal Relations Committee for the Maryland Congressional Delegation to be presented at the ALA Congressional Luncheon, January, 1973)
Available from Maryland Legislative Coalition, C. Yochim, Coordinator.
Describes federal library programs and their impact in Maryland. Covers LSCA, ESEA, HEA, and Revenue Sharing.

Federal Programs in Maryland Libraries, 1972. A report by the Division of Library Development and Services, Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland.
Especially useful for its figures showing the exact amount of federal support for each program in each area of the state. Covers LSCA and ESEA.

Maryland Library Legislation Report. Newsletter. March, 1973--

Laws of Maryland Relating to Public Libraries. Issued by Maryland State Department of Education, Baltimore, Maryland, 21201.
Reprint from Annotated Code of Maryland.

ORGANIZATIONS TO CONTACT FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

American Library Association. Washington Office. 110 Maryland Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. 20002 (Tel. 202 547-4440)

Americans for Constitutional Action. 955 L'Enfant Plaza North, S. W. Washington, D. C. 20024.
Publishes free score-card on congressional votes. Conservative.

Americans for Democratic Action. 1424 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C. 20036.
Publishes free score-card on congressional votes. Liberal.

Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Legislative Department, 1615 H. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

Common Cause, 2100 M. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20037
Leading citizen's lobby.

League of Women Voters of the U. S., 1730 M. Street, Washington, D. C. 20036
The League has a number of excellent publications on the political process. On the state level they publish a newsletter on legislative developments in Annapolis.

National Education Association, Office of Government Relations
1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

Maryland Library Association Federal Relations Committee
c/o Charmaine S. Yochim, Prince George's Community College,
301 Largo Road, Largo, Maryland 20870 (Tel. 336-6000, ext 241)
The Federal relations committee of MLA has prepared background papers on major federal legislation affecting libraries. If you have any questions, please contact the committee. If they don't know the answer to your question, they will get it for you.

CREDITS.

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